

"CLUB"
THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY
Per Dozen \$18.50
H. PRICE & CO.
12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

"D. C. L."
OLD TOM
AND
DRY GIN
Per Dozen \$8.00
Sole Agents
H. PRICE & CO.
12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,891 號壹十玖百捌千叁萬第 日伍十式月捌年十二緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1902. 伍月禮 號陸十式月玖年貳零百九仟壹英華中 PRICE, \$21 PER MONTH

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET, NURSERY AND HOUSEHOLD.
AN ELEGANT AND REFRESHING PREPARATION, DELICIOUSLY PERFUMED. Will be found an invaluable adjunct to the Bath and Toilet. It is most refreshing and invigorating, imparting tone to the system and promoting healthy action of the skin.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS, &c.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

JOHN WALKER & SONS' KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned Fine Old Highland Whisky, Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO., is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents, SIEMSEN & CO.

Ho skong, 1st January, 1901.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

Price \$11.25 PER DOZEN

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	NIGHT CASES
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	4.5 p.m. to 9 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	9.00 a.m. to 11.15 p.m. ... Every 1 hour.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	
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1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	
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4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.	
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.	
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VICHY - CELESTINS GRANDE-GRILLE CONTREXEVILLE ST. GALMIER WATER.

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ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS AND BLACKSMITHS. BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS, STEAM WATER BOATS, LIGHTERS, TUGS AND FAST STEAM LAUNCHES. PUMPS, PACKINGS, GENERAL STORES AND ENGINEERS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. OFFICES & SALES ROOMS, 80 & 82, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. KOWLOON BAY.
W. S. BAILEY, M.I.M.E. F. O. MURPHY, WH. SC., A.I.M.E.
CONTRACTORS FOR ALL KINDS OF ENGINEERING WORK. PLANE, SPECIFICATIONS AND TENDERS. CONSULTING AND SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.

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23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.	NEW STOCK.
The French in Tonkin and South China, by A. Cunningham, Illustrations and Map ... \$1.00	INDIAN CIGARS, ... 500 for \$10.50
The Coronation Number of "Illustrated London News", Very Fine Illustrations ... 4.50	ENGLEHARDT'S EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES IN AIR-TIGHT TINS.
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International Code of Signals ... 15.50	ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.
Practical Seamanship, by Taid and Whall ... 15.50	SCRAP ALBUMS.
Triple Expansion Engines, by Leask ... 3.50	STYLO PENS.
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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.)

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

TAILORS, HATTERS & HOSIERS.

ALL GOODS OF BEST QUALITY ONLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned.

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, \$23.75 PER DOZ.	C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT \$21 PER DOZ.
Another Fine COGNAC, \$18.75 per doz.	This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour. See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.
Less old than the above.	DOURO PORT. \$15 PER DOZ.
IMPERIAL BRANDY \$12 PER CASE.	A fine, full, and fruity wine
THE ELITE OF WHISKY—THE "PALL MALL." \$21 PER DOZ.	AMOROSO SHERRY, \$21 PER DOZ.
11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.	LA TORRE SHERRY, \$17.50 PER DOZ.
Fine bottles bears an Analyst's certificate.	A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste
C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY, \$11.25 PER DOZ.	BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—D.O.M., \$41.75 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.	
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS	THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE
AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.	

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY (LIMITED)

HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT. MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c. "GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressure. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum on Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR" METAL-BOILER JOINTS are SUPPLIED to H.M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used extensively by the British and American Navies. ASBESTOS FIREPROOF COLOUR and FUNNEL PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oils of the Best Quality. "CAUTIONER'S METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts as the best Metal in the Market.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
Chief Superintendent THOMAS SKINNER.
Superintendent ARCHIBALD BITHURIE.
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, General Managers.

AQUARIUS.

THE AQUARIUS COMPANY'S TABLE WATERS ARE ALL MADE FROM PURE TREELE DISTILLED WATER AND ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY WATERS MANUFACTURED IN THE FAR EAST.

ABSOLUTE PURITY CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED BY DISTILLATION.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

Hongkong, 8th September, 1902.

COTTAM & CO.

FOR STRAW BOATING HATS, PANAMA, FELT TERA.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS.

WORLD RENOWNED AND LEADING EVERYWHERE.

WITH REQUISITES IN STOCK.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS

PURVEYORS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT AT BERLIN.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

WATKINS, LIMITED.

PERFUMERY, SPONGES, PATENT MEDICINES AND CONFECTIONERY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR LISTER'S FUMIGATORS, NEWTON'S RAT CHEESE, BEECHAM'S PILLS, NEWTON'S ROACH POWDER, CARBOLACENE, &c., &c.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, HONGKONG.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS

EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES, DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. CHEE & Co., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES OF \$100 each in the Hongkong Club, numbered as under—

25	447	813	1217	1547
30	461	845	1242	1612
901	480	884	1275	1613
921	490	891	1339	1703
928	535	895	1342	1761
244	536	914	1347	1796
264	540	933	1371	1811
325	558	959	1382	1824
347	569	971	1393	1828
351	671	981	1425	1845
382	710	994	1472	1870
414	732	1072	1487	1914
419	806	1100	1546	1970

Have this day been Drawn for redemption, and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, 1902, in exchange for surrender of same.

C. H. GRACE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1902.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS

MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPAILING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

A First Class Hotel in every respect.

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and Smoking Rooms.

Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.

Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.

Cuisine of the best.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Wines and Groceries imported specially from Europe and America.

Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.

Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.

All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by Machinery.

Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.

Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor.

CHARGE MODERATE.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.

Telephone No. 29. Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PUNKET'S GAP, The PEAK, near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 56. For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 15 Bed-rooms, elegantly furnished.

The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and Principal Offices in the Colony.

Special Attention paid to the Comfort of Guests.

Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Management.

Terms Moderate.

For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1902.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Three minutes' walk from the Steamer Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-launch from the City of Victoria.

A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very Bed-rooms.

Board and Residence: By the day, From \$5 to \$7.00 month, \$85 to \$110.00. For Married Couple, \$160.00.

Everything of the Best. Dinner Parties by Special Arrangement. Billiards

TIMING



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SCOTCH
WHISKY.
WATSON'S
CELEBRATED

E BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH
WHISKY.Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the
BEST BLEND in the FAR EAST.
Per Dozen ... \$15.00The following are also recommended, and
are unsurpassed in quality:—

- A.—THORNE'S BLEND ... \$10.80
- B.—GLENORCHY, MELLOW
BLEND, a fine 'Soda'
WHISKY of great age ... 10.80
- C.—ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET 12.00
- D.—H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest
Old Malt Scotch Whiskies 14.40

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[3]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: PRESS, CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
Liber's
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD, U.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 26th September, 1902.

As Mr. Cecil Holliday remarks, Article
XIII of the New Treaty with China, pro-
viding for the appointment of a mixed
Commission to investigate the missionary
question, "reads quaintly in a Commercial
Treaty." At the same time we are not
disposed to cavil at its insertion in the
Treaty just concluded by Sir JAMES
MACKAY. There can be no harm in the
appointment of a Commission "to if possible
devise means to secure permanent peace
between converts and non-converts," and
though it may seem somewhat out of place
in an agreement relating to matters of
trade yet there can be no objection to the
attempt to provide some way out of an
admitted difficulty. It was inserted ob-
viously at the request of the Chinese
Commissioner, and it is not to be wondered
at that the Chinese Imperial Government
should be anxious to avoid a recurrence of
the recent outrages and consequent troubles
with Foreign Powers. The question, as we
have before pointed out, is a large one, and
the missionaries ought either to be guar-
anteed efficient protection or they should
not be allowed to reside in those portions
of the interior where such protection cannot
be afforded. It is idle to say that the
missionaries are content to take their lives
in their hands and go to preach to the
heathen, notwithstanding all risks. We
maintain that the crown of martyrdom
ought not to be thus deliberately sought,
and that it by no means always follows
that the blood of these martyrs is the seed
of the Church. Unless and until civilised
Powers are able to station Consuls with no
very remote ability to appeal to force in a
district, the missionaries should, like the
merchants, avoid that district, and await

the auspicious time when residence there
may become possible and reasonably safe
from personal violence.

The time for a peaceful residence in the
interior of Northern China has clearly even
now not arrived. In Chihli brigandage
is rampant, and outrages upon and murders
of natives are common in several districts,
while only the other day two French rail-
way employees were robbed and nearly
killed by natives between Peking and
Paoting-fu. The Boxer movement is, more-
over, by no means dead. A telegram from
Chengtu, the capital of Szechuen, on the
15th inst., announced the entry into that
city of armed Boxers, and although it seems
doubtful whether they were a small isolated
body or the advance guard of a considerable
force, it is tolerably certain that they will
give serious trouble to the provincial
authorities and may even prove a source
of real danger to the Empire, if they form
the nucleus of a new outbreak of this fan-
atical association. There are still plenty
of the members of the anti-Christian agitation
alive in the provinces of North China, and
they only need stirring to burst again into
a devouring flame that might extend even
more widely than the outbreak which
rendered the end of the nineteenth century
so sadly memorable in China. The pre-
judiced literati are ready to pour out fresh
floods of incendiary placards and leaflets
and to start libellous stories in the tea-
shops to inflame the minds of the populace
and thus provoke acts of outrage and
rapine. Whether or not the local officials
have the power to restrain the populace
from these acts of violence it is perhaps
difficult to decide, but in few cases do they
trouble to exert it until too late. It is
perhaps the knowledge that the sympathy
of the officials is with the offenders that
renders the Imperial Government desirous
of bringing about a Commission of Enquiry
into the missionary question, in the hope
that some arrangement may be arrived at
by which missionaries may be restrained
from penetration at will into all parts
of the interior.

There would, of course, be a strong and
general protest from the missionaries if any
limit were to be set to their liberty of travel
and residence in the interior of the Central
Kingdom. Indeed, there might be very
wild outcries from Exeter Hall—and great
is the dread of that home of fanaticism in
Downing Street. Nevertheless an extra
strong British Government may one day,
perhaps, venture to clip the wings of the
missionary and try to prevent him thrusting
himself where he is not wanted. But the
time is not yet. The present Government
is a fairly strong one while the opposition is
abnormally weak, but it has been in exist-
ence long enough to make numerous enemies
among its own followers, and have perpetrated
many mistakes, and to have been weakened
by losses at bye-elections. The process of
disintegration which sets in after accession
to office has been proceeding long enough
to make Ministers chary of making many
experiments or of offending factions. Hence
there is little likelihood, during the life of
the Balfour Cabinet, of any great change
in policy either at home, or abroad, espe-
cially in a direction that might affect votes.
For the present, therefore, the missionary
in China will enjoy all his ancient privileges
and liberties, and may wander into its
remotest corners, bent on teaching the
doctrines of Christianity to the material-
istic followers of Confucius and the degene-
rate professors of Buddhism. We do not
for a moment assert that there would be no
loss if the missionaries were precluded
from teaching in districts where no efficient
protection can be given to them. No doubt
they do some good, if their converts are
few, and genuine native Christians fewer
still. Moreover, the missionaries have done
good service in making the country, its
productions, and its inhabitants known,
and they must be regarded as the first
pioneers of Western civilisation. But if
these benefits are only to be secured at the
price of frequent and heart-rending mas-
sacres, then we think the cost is too great,
and we are inclined to advise waiting until
the wants of China necessitate the opening
up of these remote districts of the interior
to trade and residence.

The release from quarantine in Netherlands.
India of arrivals from Hongkong, which we
announced yesterday, is notified in a Govern-
ment Gazette Extraordinary.

A special general meeting of the members of
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will
be held on Friday, 3rd October, at 11 a.m.
in the City Hall, to nominate a member
of the Chamber to take the place in the
Legislative Council of the Hon. B. Sheehan,
whose term of office expired on the 24th inst.

The Manager of the Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China, has been informed as
yesterday that he had that morning received
from the London office a telegram advising
that a dividend had been declared for the past
half-year to 30th June at 10 per cent, per
annum, free of income tax, payable on and after
22nd October.

A league for the protection of the allies in
being formed in the East end of London.
Evidence is to be collected and placed before the
Commissioner against restriction.

During the 24 hours ending at midnight on
the 17th inst. 19 cases of cholera were reported
in Kobe, making a total of 334 genuine and
suspected cases occurring in the city since the
outbreak began.

A Chemist's telegram to the Asahi states
that at 11 a.m. on the 16th inst. the French
cruiser *Bugeaud*, from Nagasaki, stranded a few
miles from Hachibei Island, just outside the
harbour of Chemulpo. The cruiser sustained
some slight damage to her bottom, but was
refloated at high-tide.

Several graduates of the Tokyo Higher
Normal School have been engaged on the teach-
ing staff of the Sobol in Peking under the
control of Viceroy Yuan Shikai, and will soon
leave Japan for China. Mr. Watanabe,
President of the Tokyo Music Academy,
recently resigned that position and also left for
Peking, having been offered a position in the
Viceroy's School.

On the 14th inst. the Madras mail train
broke through the bridge where the Madras
Beynair railway crosses the Patur River.
The train was a heavy one and was crowded
with passengers. When the bridge broke the
entire train fell to the river. Help was sum-
moned from Salem as soon as possible, but
practically nothing could be done except to
carry ashore bodies as they were taken from the
wreck. By night the bodies of 300 drowned lay
on the river-bank, among them those of 80
Europeans. The Roman Catholic Archbishop
of Madras had a most providential escape.

We have recorded the recent disappearance
from Singapore of an Italian named Luochi in
the employ of Messrs. Fertile & Co. It was
found out later that a cheque of the firm for a
sum of \$9,369 had been presented and cashed at
the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Luochi
was traced to Penang where he got his money
changed into a draft on Marseilles. Information
had been wired through however and when the
Japanese steamer arrived there he was arrested.
The news of the capture was sent to Singapore
and Chief Detective Inspector Perret left for
Penang and after seeing the Magistrate was to
go on by the mail to Marseilles and bring
back the wanderer for trial at Singapore.

A charge has been laid before the Public
Prosecutor in Yokohama against A. Le Prevost,
formerly an employee in the silk department of
Messrs. Cornes & Co., of Yokohama. Le
Prevost, together with four Japanese, is accused
of misappropriating the sum of three hundred
thousand yen. Mr. Prevost has been a resident
of Yokohama for some twenty years. He was
previously connected with a mercantile
firm in Shanghai, and after his arrival in
Yokohama was for some months sub-editor of
the *Japan Gazette*. He then joined Messrs.
Rosenthal & Co., silk dealers, and afterwards
Messrs. Cornes & Co., in whose silk department
he was employed for some ten or twelve years.

A despatch to the *Shanghai Times* from
Calcutta says:—The Parsa millionaire Tata,
who has concessions for working the vast iron
deposits of the central provinces under the
guaranteed protection of the Indian Government,
announces that his plans are advancing as
rapidly as could be expected in an undertaking
of such magnitude. He intends to engage in
his services men trained in iron and steel work
in Europe and America and to employ only the
latest approved devices and methods in the
mines and mills. Every confidence is felt here
that he will provide himself with all advantages
that money and skill can procure, and with
abundance of cheap labour and immense natural
resources at his command no doubt is entertain-
ed that India must become a great producer of
steel.

Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, writing on the
Volunteer Camps of 1902, says:—The clerks
who give up a great deal of time to volunteer-
ing, and who as the recent war has shown, make
invaluable officers and non-commissioned officers
for irregular corps in the field, can never tell until
the last minute whether or not they will be able
to attend camp for the whole 14 days, this
shuts out their regiments from the field army
or makes their participation in it a matter of
great difficulty and anxiety to the commanding
officer, who cannot tell until the last day of
camp whether he can pay the allowances or not.
Perhaps, then, it would be better to ground the
test of efficiency for the army corps on some
other standard than the ability to produce a
definite number of men within the same
14 days. That is pure accident and has nothing
to do with the real effectiveness of the regiment.

The *Siam Observer's* correspondent at Battam-
bong states that recently some servants belong-
ing to the French Consulate at Battambang
marched up and down the main road beating
drums and loudly proclaiming the fact that all
those who owed money to any other than
French subjects would, if they took refuge in
the French Consulate, receive protection and
never need repay their creditors.—The Governor
of Battambang had then no further power over
them. The correspondent continues:—You
may draw your own conclusions from the above,
but it is a fact that many people owing money
and willing to work out the amount have been
induced to leave the houses of their creditors
by servants belonging to the French Consulate.
The question which naturally arises is whether
the French Vice-Consul knows of such pro-
ceedings. It appears that when creditors go to
the Consulate with a full knowledge of the
whereabouts of the runaway—the Vice-Consul
always denies the possibility of the latter being
on the premises. But, if he does not know,
he surely ought to be informed of what goes on
in his own Consulate.

A leading Parsa lawyer is expected shortly
to settle in practice at Penang. He has been
practising in several parts of India and Ceylon.

Steamers from Hongkong will no longer be
guaranteed at Saigon, Messrs. Lamko and
Bogge courteously inform us, having being
informed by Messrs. Hale & Co. of Saigon.

Just now there is one solitary boat flying the
British flag plying between Singapore and
Bangkok. Another boat, the *Ban Seng Guan*,
however, will join her soon.

The Japanese Department of Agriculture
and Commerce proposes to ask for the grant of
a national subsidy of 1,200,000 yen, spread over
ten years, for the encouragement of the sugar
industry in the Loochoo Islands.

Prince Komatsu has presented to the Japanese
Emperor and Empress and to the Crown Prince
and Princess a number of art works purchased
in Europe. Court Mategata also made gifts
to their Majesties. To the Emperor he gave
the skin of a white bear and a beautiful
mechanical singing bird in a cage, while to the
Empress a roll of dress material and a similar
bird were presented.

There has been naturally a considerable
falling-off in the number of books upon the
South African war of late, but Messrs. Smith,
Elder hope to have the new edition of Sir Conan
Doyle's work, bringing the history of the
campaign to the signing of the peace treaty,
ready for the third anniversary of the outbreak
of the war in October. This will be the
seventeenth impression of Sir Conan Doyle's
history.

Eight battleships are under construction for
the navy of the United States, and now the
designs for two additional ships provided for in
the current Estimates have been approved, and
will shortly be commenced. The new vessels
are to be completed in forty-two months. The
new ships, for which tenders are now being
asked, says the *Engineer*, will displace 16,000
tons, will have a speed of eighteen knots, and a
maximum coal capacity of 2,200 tons. Their
armament, consisting of four 12in. breech-
loading guns, will be carried in a couple of
turrets, fore and aft, armoured with plates
ranging from 8in. to 12in., with a roof 2½ in.
thick. At each corner of the superstructure
will be two 8in. breechloaders, eight in all,
carried in four electrically-controlled, balanced
elliptical turrets from 6in. to 6½ in. thick. There
will also be twelve 7in. guns in broadside
on pedestal mounts behind 7in. armour, each
gun isolated by splinter bulkheads. The forward
and after guns on each side will be arranged so
as to fire right ahead and right astern respec-
tively. The interest in these details lies in
a comparison with the ships of large size—10,350
tons—which are being built in this country.
They will have four 12in. four 9 in., and ten
6in., or six fewer pieces than the smaller
American ships.

GYMKHANA AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The following is the programme of the
Gymkhana to be held at the Race-course on
Saturday, 11th prox., commencing at 3 p.m.:—
One mile flat race, open waters, limit 14lbs.
3in.; polo pony race; jumping competition,
open, limit 14lbs. 3in.; tent pegging,
steplechase, open, limit 14lbs. 3in.; and a
costume race.

THE NEILL-FRAWLEY COMPANY.

The booking of seats for the production of
Secret Service by the Neill-Frawley Company at
the Theatre Royal on Tuesday next has been
so heavy that the manager has decided to play
two nights, presenting *Lord and Lady Algy*
the second night. Both plays are full of com-
edy, and have had very successful runs in
London and New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the
opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I am delighted to see that there is
more than one person in Hongkong who has
noticed the dreadful cruelty which is practised
daily in these various bird shops—there are all
sorts of animals caged up in pens where they
cannot turn round even, and I have been told
that over the shops there are crowds more
of animals kept in the sawdust. The small in-
habitants of these shops are quite unbearable and I should
think very unhealthy. In England shops like
these would be inspected by some member of
the Humane Society and I sincerely hope
something will be done soon to lessen the
sufferings of these poor dumb creatures who
have never harmed their persecutors.—Yours,
etc.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

Sir William Harcourt once dined on an
English man-of-war, and a storm coming up
the captain, who was a very small man,
persuaded him to occupy his state room for the
night. The steward was not notified of the
arrangement, and next morning at six o'clock
he brought a cup of coffee to the Captain's door.
Knocking twice without receiving any answer,
he hesitated, pushed open the door, "Don't you
wish your coffee this morning, sir?" Sir
William gave a snore, and the steward was
assured to see a huge figure turn over in the
berth. General went to the cup and saucer, and the
trickened sailor tore off the surgeon's room.
"Per heaven's sake, sir," he gasped, "come to the
Captain's room! He's speechless, and swollen
to ten times his natural size!"

ELEGGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 24th September, 7.55 p.m.

Russia's new cruiser *Pallada* has been
ordered to the Far East. The second-class
cruiser *Digit* leaves Europe in October to
serve as a training-ship for the crews of the
Siberian flotilla.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 23rd September.

THE CAPE MARTIAL LAW

Commission.
The Martial Law Commission in South
Africa has prepared a first list recommending
the immediate release of one hundred and
thirteen prisoners.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN LONDON.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen
Alexandra will lunch at the Guildhall on the
25th of October, the date of the Royal progress
through the City, and they will attend the
Coronation thanksgiving service to be held at
St. Paul's Cathedral on the 26th October.

TO AID DISTRESSED BOERS.

The Boer Generals, lecturing at Rotterdam
yesterday on behalf of distressed Boers, an-
nounced that an American had contributed one
hundred thousand dollars to the fund; and that
the lecture at Antwerp had yielded four
hundred pounds.

LONDON, 22nd September.

THE TRANS-ISTHMIAN RAILWAY.

The American warship *Peacock* has
arrived at Colon with 320 marines and six
field guns for the protection of the Trans-
isthmian railway.

THE BOER GENERALS' MANIFESTO.

The Boer Generals in a manifesto appeal to
the civilised world on behalf of the widows and
orphans of the ruined Boer people. They state
they are about to tour Europe and America
with a view to organising a relief fund, and
declare that ten times the small sum granted by
Great Britain would be insufficient to cover
even the direct losses of the war.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

Russia has drafted new and drastic laws,
subjecting the administration of the judiciary
(including the Senate) of Finland to the control
of the Governor-General, and freeing the latter
and his subordinate from all responsibility.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 24th September.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE

MAGISTRATE).

TRIFLE OF CRACKERS.

Wong Kan, master of the *Kwong Sui Wo*
trading junk, arrested and charged with the
hoarding of £200 worth of fire crackers on the
15th inst., was again brought before His Wor-
ship and was committed for trial at the next
Criminal Sessions.

Thursday, 25th September.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING

POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A GIRL.

On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Nazari Hassan,
of the Indian Staff Medical Corps, made a
complaint to Sergeant A. McQuay at Yan-
mat Police Station about the ill-treatment of
a Chinese girl by a family who lived in the
house underneath him in the village. The
doctor and the sergeant made their way to the
house indicated, and saw the girl, a puny,
underfed child of twelve years. On being
questioned, she said that she had been under-
going ill-treatment for the past three months,
a story which was only too well borne out by
the cruel marks of violence on her attenuated
body. Recently it transpired, the child had
been assaulted by her mistress with, among
other things, a broom, a chopper, a cane and a
spittoon. On the previous night, she had been
tied up and foot in the cool-house and
thrashed at intervals. The girl's mistress was
not at home at the time of this visit, having
got an inkling of the charge having been lodged,
but with the aid of P.C. Chung Chung, whose
detective abilities have gained for him the well-
deserved sobriquet of "the Yummat Sherlock
Holmes," her arrest was shortly afterwards
effected and she was taken to the Police Station.
There she admitted having thrashed the girl,
but said she had a perfect right to do so if she
thought fit; the girl had been disobedient. It
appears that the child is an orphan and was
sold to this woman by her brother. On the
accused being brought before Mr. Kemp, his
Worship remanded the case until to-day, bail
of \$50 being allowed. Meantime the police
retained custody of the girl.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Athenian* arrived at
Shanghai at 5 a.m. on the 25th inst., and left
again at 1 p.m. same day for Hongkong, where
she is due to arrive at 9 a.m. on the 28th inst.
The C.M. steamer *Hyson* left Singapore on
the 25th inst. for this port, and is due here
on the 27th inst.
The N.Y.K. steamer *Shirane Maru* (Ameri-
can Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 24th
inst., p.m., and is expected here to-morrow.

ENQUIRY INTO COLLAPSED
BUILDINGS.

The official enquiry into recent fatal collapse
of buildings in the Colony opened yesterday
morning before Mr. P. A. Haselard, Police
Magistrate, and a common jury. The first case
taken was that of the collapse of houses at 30, 32,
Kowloon City Road, on 18th July last, when 10
people were killed, 5 injured, and 7 escaped. Mr.
H. L. Denys, Acting Crown Solicitor, con-
ducted the proceedings on behalf of the
Government, and the jury was composed as
follows:—G. H. W. Kow, F. S. Channett, and
S. A. Joseph.

Addressing the jury, Mr. Denys said the
enquiry was held under the provisions of the
Concise Abolition Ordinances, under which the
magistrate was sitting in the position of a coroner
to enquire into the cause of death of ten people
who were alleged to have been killed by the fall
of certain houses at Kowloon City Road, Nos.
30 and 32; their death was caused at about a
quarter to six on 18th July last. At the time a
typhoon signal was up in the harbour, and
although it would be shown that the wind was
blowing strongly at the time, Mr. Denys would
put it to the jury, after they had heard the evi-
dence, that there was no extraordinary amount of
wind to account for these houses falling, and
that they were in a state of disrepair, and
that they were not properly built. The houses were
the property of the Hongkong Land Investment
Company, and formed the end houses of two blocks of buildings,
each consisting of fifteen houses. These buildings
were erected under the supervision of Lough and
Orange, a very well-known firm of architects
in the Colony, and the work was looked after
by an overseer whose name was Henry Anderson,
a Norwegian sailor, who was paid by the
Hongkong Land Investment Company a sum of
\$40 a month to look after the work, which
was given to a Chinese contractor, or rather
to a Chinese contractor's firm, consisting of two
persons and called the Loong, Loong. There
was at the same time included in this contract for
these thirty houses other twenty houses which
were being built, or to be built, off Island Lot
No. 1,108. These twenty houses were on the
other end of the road, and except that they were
included in the contract for building, the other
thirty houses, the jury had nothing to do
with them in ascertaining why Nos. 30 and
32 fell. They were also mentioned for the
purpose of showing the price paid, the
Hongkong Land Investment Company agreeing
to pay the Loong Loong for these
fifty houses \$145,000. On 9th March of
this year a certificate was granted for
the houses on K. 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
the Director of Public Works, who did
not himself see the houses or know any-
thing about them at the time. However, a
certificate was issued in two names, the
Director of Public Works, that these houses
had been built in compliance with the Building
Ordinance No. 17 of 1895, as amended by other
Ordinances. With regard to No. 30, this was
the house in which the deceased were at the time
they were killed, and it was separated from No.
32 by a lane fifteen feet wide. The latter house
had been completed after No. 30, but never
received a certificate from the Director of
Public Works, and he was not inspected. On
18th July there were about 25 people living in
No. 30, the ground floor being occupied by
carpenters employed in the Hongkong Dock,
the first floor by some bootmakers, and the
second floor by the wife and family of the head
bootmaker. The entrance to the upper floors
was, as usual in most Chinese houses, from the
street. Mr. Denys, continuing, said he
thought he would be able to show the jury that
on 18th July these 25 people in that house had
just finished their evening meal, that broadly
speaking all were in good health, and strength
—perfectly well—and that suddenly they were
collapsed, killing ten persons, eight of whom
the doctor would tell the jury, suffered from frac-
ture of the skull and the other two from injuries
of a similar nature, though slightly different;
one had sustained rupture of the spleen and the
other laceration of the brain. At the time the
accident happened the wind was from the
W.N.W., and was blowing across a high hill
at the back of the houses, but Mr. Denys
was of opinion that if the jury had heard the
evidence that would come to the conclusion
that the wind did not directly cause the fall of
these two houses. Amongst the witnesses were
people who had been in the house that col-
lapsed and killed the ten people, and they would
tell the jury so far as they could, what hap-
pened—that a portion of No. 32 fell against
No. 30, and that then the wall of No. 30 fell
onwards. As a matter of fact, the two walls
appeared to have fallen almost together, but it
was possible after hearing the evidence
that the wind would come from the back, and
the whole of No. 32 from the back, and blow it
over against No. 30, resulting in the collapse
immediately in the fall of No. 30. Which house
fell first it might be extremely difficult to say,
but Mr. Denys did not think that it would
make any difference either way as to the culpability
of anybody's part. There were the
same owners, the same architect, the same con-
tractor, and the same overseer. The jury
must simply hear the evidence, and then they
would find the verdict. The object of the enquiry, went
on Mr. Denys, was to find out how these ten
healthy people were suddenly buried into
eternity. They were killed while in their
house immediately after they had had their
evening meal, but in coming to a conclu-
sion as to how these people met their
deat it would not be sufficient for the jury to
say they were killed by the effect of falling
brickwork or of falling timbers. It was for the
jury to enquire carefully into the whole facts
connected with the construction of these houses
and it would be for them to say, after careful
enquiry, whether or no anyone was responsible
—primarily responsible or otherwise responsible
—for the deaths of these ten people. Under
the Concise Abolition Ordinances the magistrate
has power to commit any person against whom
the jury might find a verdict for trial
at the Supreme Court. Mr. Denys did not say
that the jury would find anyone guilty, but he
said anyone criminally guilty in the present
case, but it would be for them to weigh most
carefully the whole of the evidence and to find
whether anyone was criminally negligent in
regard to the way these houses were built
—whether there was negligence in the
material that was used in their construction
or negligence in allowing people to
inhabit them before they were fit for in-
habitation. It would be put to the jury that
these houses were built by a contractor, and
that the Hongkong Land Investment Company
did not think that the jury would find it
to be insufficient the sum paid for them. The
secretary of the company would tell the
jury that this sum did not accept the lowest
tender, and that they paid something
like \$2,900 for each house. For a Chinese
house, Mr. Denys expected that the jury would

consider that price a reasonable one. It would be for the jury to decide who was responsible—whether the architect, or contractor, or the owner, or, after hearing the evidence, whether anybody else was responsible. There was a legal maxim, *Respondeat licet*, which in the present case would be considered in this way: "Here are perfectly new houses," said Mr. Dennis, "supposed to be built of the best material. They fall down and kill ten people, besides injuring others. There must be something wrong, somewhere; whether there is an original responsibility is another matter. But these houses cannot have been built in a proper and satisfactory way. I submit to you, gentlemen, and there will be very little difficulty in finding that the facts are as I represent them to be. And, gentlemen, the unfortunate people killed in this case were people living in the house. But it might have been anybody; it might have been you, gentlemen, and it might have been myself, walking along the street. The time has arrived, gentlemen, when something must be done to prevent newly-built houses from falling down in this way, for they are a danger not only to the inhabitants of the houses, but to everybody who happens to be in the street near these places." Continuing, Mr. Dennis said there were two or three points to which the jury must specially, perhaps, direct their attention in the present case. The collapsed walls were and walls, and in relation to, such walls Section 16 of the Buildings Ordinance enacted that they were to be solid across their entire thickness, and properly bonded and put together with good lime mortar or cement mortar. The specifications under which the houses in the present case were built provided for good lime mortar, and the jury would have to consider carefully whether good lime mortar within the meaning of the Ordinance was used. Section 12 of the same Ordinance provided that no wall should exceed 35 feet in length, clear of any return or cross wall, without the approval of the Director of Public Works. Now, the jury would find that in the case before them the wall considerably exceeded 35 feet in length, and the jury would have to consider whether it was built in accordance with the Ordinance. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Dennis thought that the jury would come to the conclusion that the attention of the Director of Public Works was never called to the fact, and that no special approval for that wall being over 35 feet was ever granted. Mr. Dennis said he did not mean to say that if the attention of the Director of Public Works had been called to the matter he would have acted differently from the way he acted, but he would have acted just in the same way as Mr. Tooker. Possibly it would be contended that this wall could be built to exceed 35 feet in length without the approval of the Director of Public Works. That question was raised some time ago by the architects acting in this manner. They built a house with a wall exceeding 35 feet, and the matter was referred to Government, and the architects were told that they must not do so. Mr. Dennis believed, neither the Director of Public Works nor his subordinates had objected in the case of the length of a wall exceeding the limit allowed by the Ordinance. But because of the ruling in a previous case, it was no justification whatever for extending beyond 35 feet a wall in another house altogether. The English Act of 1894 provided that where walls exceeded the length provided for in the Act they should be built in addition to the wall in the present case the wall, if it had been built in England, would have been thicker than they really were. In the present case the architects sent in their plans to the Director of Public Works, but if the plans did not comply with the Ordinance it was the duty of the Director of Public Works to refuse to pass them. Under Section 78 of the Ordinance it was further provided that upon receipt of notice of the commencement or resumption of any building or work, the Director General or the officer appointed by him for the purpose should take such steps as appeared to him to be necessary for the due observance of the provisions of the Ordinance, by inspecting and surveying every such building or work during its progress. With reference to criminal liability, if anyone were criminally liable he was guilty under the law of the crime of manslaughter. Mr. Dennis instanced the case of the steamer *Wan Loung*, in which case the captain was held responsible for manslaughter on the ground that he had taken the necessary steps to see to the proper ballasting of the vessel, a neglect which was considered to be responsible for the loss of the steamer. There was also the case of the *Yuen steamer*, where the chief and third engineers were found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to four and three months imprisonment respectively; they had neglected to see that the ship's boilers were in a proper state of repair. He mentioned these instances, said Mr. Dennis, as being taken from the records of the Colony where parties had been convicted of the crime of manslaughter, but where, in the ordinary every day sense of the word, there was no criminal intention whatever on their part. No one would suggest for a moment that anyone connected with the building of the houses in question had any intention that they should fall down. But manslaughter did not require any proof of malicious aforethought; manslaughter had been held to be committed by a negligent homicide, and in another authority on building collapses it was stated that in the case of the death of any person by reason of the carelessness or incompetence of the architect, he might be held responsible for manslaughter, as for instance, if he allowed the house to be built out of the perpendicular, and it fell down in consequence and killed someone, and that was manslaughter. The same person who had any duty to perform in connection with the building of these houses and failed to perform it, or did so carelessly. It would be put to the jury, after all the evidence had been heard, that if they found anyone guilty of culpable neglect of duty, that person should be found guilty of manslaughter and sent to the Supreme Court for trial. Of course, every act of negligence was not criminal negligence; in every way or another. But supposing that in the present case the jury found that the work was done for the purpose of putting money into the pocket of the contractor or anybody else, then the person who committed the work, although he had no idea whatever that the houses were going to come down, would be guilty of manslaughter, and it would be the duty of the jury to bring in a verdict against him for manslaughter. Formal verdicts as to the collapsing of the two houses and the identification of the deceased were then taken.

Augustus Shelton Hooper, secretary of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., was called to give evidence as to the construction of the houses. At the end of 1900 or the beginning of 1911 his company instructed Messrs. Leigh & Orange to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of thirty houses on Kowloon Inland Lots 1107 and 1108, and on the corner of the intersection of the road, but before any tender was definitely accepted the company decided to erect twenty houses on Kowloon Inland Lot 1118, making fifty houses in all. The tenders were exclusive of making the sites, these having been prepared previously. The tender of the Loong Cheung

firm was subsequently accepted for \$145,000 for the whole fifty houses, all of which were practically the same; that worked out at \$2,900 for each house. The accepted tender was not the lowest tender. Witness had been in the Colony for some years, and at that time he had been Superintendent of Crown Lands and Government Assessor for two years and nine months, an office which necessitated his inspecting every tenement in the Colony for the purpose of valuation. While in the Government service he was appointed secretary of the Land Investment Co. as soon as it should be formed; that was thirteen years ago, last May. During all that time witness had kept in touch with the value of property, and knew the current prices of building. The Land Investment Co. probably owned the largest share of property in the Colony, and had been building for the last thirteen years. Witness considered that \$145,000 was a very fair price to pay for these fifty houses; the contract did not include goods that were to be ordered from home, such as stone girders; the \$145,000 was for local material and labour. Witness knew only one of the two partners in the Loong Cheung firm—Kam Ling; he had been employed several times before by witness. The architect employed to supervise and superintend the erection of these fifty houses were Messrs. Leigh & Orange, who engaged a Norwegian named Harry Andersen as overseer, to be daily on the work and to see that the plans and specifications were carried out; he was paid \$60 a month and \$5 a month for launch-hire whilst he was living on the Hongkong side. For this \$60 a month witness could not say how much the overseer had to give to this particular case; he believed that Andersen was oversteering on another building. Witness did not expect him to be exclusively in the employ of the Land Investment Co. for the \$60 a month, but he could not say that Andersen had under his charge 118 houses at one and the same time, including the fifty already spoken of. Witness did not consider 118 houses too many for one man to supervise as overseer, provided they were in the same neighbourhood. Witness knew nothing of Andersen's capabilities as an overseer; it was very difficult in Hongkong to get good overseers. Witness did not know Andersen was a sailor by profession, but a very large number of sailors acted as overseers. The notice produced was sent by witness, as secretary of the Land Investment Company, to the Public Works Department, stating that work on the houses was about to be commenced; the notice was stamped by the architect, Messrs. Leigh & Orange. Accompanying the notice were the two plans produced—one a plan of the 30 houses on Kowloon Inland Lots 1107 and 1108, and the other a plan of the 20 houses to be built upon Lot 1118. The houses on Lot 1118 were on the opposite side of the road, and the northern house on Lot 1118 was almost exactly opposite the most southern house of Lot 1107. Witness did not know if the plans were passed, but the work was proceeded with, and on 19th March, 1902, the P.W.D. issued a certificate, signed by Mr. Tooker, pro. Director of Public Works, stating that the fifteen new houses on K.L.L. 1107 had been built in compliance with the provisions of the Buildings Ordinance No. 15 of 1899. No certificate had been received for the houses on K.L.L. 1108; no application had been made for one. Within the past month or two a certificate had been received for K.L.L. 1118. The fifteen houses on K.L.L. 1118 were practically completed about 15th March, 1902, and a certificate was issued for them; but the northern wall of the most southerly house had to be reconstructed. When witness heard of the collapse he went to inspect the place with Mr. Lough; he saw the ruins, but could not account for the way in which the wall had collapsed; he thought it likely that one wall fell and brought down the other. If the houses had been built strictly in accordance with the specifications, witness did not consider it likely that they would have collapsed. First-class work was specified for both in labour and material, and witness's firm depended on its professional advisors for seeing that work carried out. Witness was not able to say whether first-class material was or was not used; he had not examined it. Witness was not aware whether the south wall of the most southerly house on K.L.L. 1107 was now being taken down. There was a good demand for certain localities for houses of the class provided for in the contract, and there had been no staining of cost or any attempt to cut down the contractor as to price; witness regarded the contractor as one of the best in the Colony, and capable of doing first-class work.

The hearing was at this point adjourned till 2-15 p.m. to-day.

MANCHURIA.

Affairs in Manchuria seem to be in a bad way, as at any stage proceedings for its evacuation. A telegram received by Victor Lia Kung-yi from Peking shows that the Russians are not pleased with the recently signed Anglo-Chinese treaty. M. Lesar, the Russian Minister, has protested against the terms of the treaty in a decided manner that the *Wai Wai* is in a state of alarm lest these objections may furnish pretext to the Russians to delay the long promised withdrawal of their troops. It is said to be felt by the Russians that the treaty restricts the free hand which they have enjoyed in Manchuria, which was practically under their rule. At once on receipt of the telegram the Viceroy wired back to the *Wai Wai* advising remonstrance with the Russians for assuming that attitude, on the ground that in no way did the treaty concern the adjustment of the Manchurian difficulties. The Viceroy expressed astonishment at such a power-trial and criticised nation should use such a trivial excuse for violating an agreement. He also protested against the treatment to which the Magistrate of Kai Ping Hsien had been subjected by the Russian Commander of the troops in that district. Unpleasantness had arisen between the two from various slight causes of a local nature, until finally the Magistrate was driven out of Newellwang by the order of the Commander. Having official business to which to attend the Magistrate, returned to the city. He was again expelled, regardless of his protestations, and warned not to return under any circumstances until recalled by the Commander or until after the Commander had officially left the city. It is reported that a part of the troops have already been sent to Port Arthur. In view of the circumstances above related, however, this move is thought to have been made with a view to satisfying Chinese demands for evacuation. Newchwang, while yet holding the troops within easy call. In Peking rumours from official sources say that Mr. Yun Miao, manager of the Northern Railway, has been promised by the Russian Government that the railway north of Shanhaikwan will be given into his hands a week from Saturday. On the strength of that promise, it is said that the British manifest willingness to transfer the branch from Peking to Shanhaikwan the same week. Chinese officials are awaiting with some concern the outcome of the next two weeks in respect to both railway and territorial transfers.—*Shanghai Times*.

THE HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Hongkong Football Club was held last evening in the Cricket Club Pavilion, Dr. J. M. Atkinson presiding.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. Browne) having read the notice calling the meeting, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the annual report has been in your hands now for some days, and from it you will see that last winter we had a very successful Rugby season. The same cannot quite be said of the Association section, but the amount of success that was obtained in the season's matches was to a great extent due to the clever captaincy of A. B. Lowe. (Applause.) I may say also that the success of the Rugby matches was due largely to the energy and enthusiasm of the captain of the Fifteen, J. H. T. McMurtrie. (Applause.) The Shield matches were attended by as large a number of spectators as usual and seemed as popular as ever. On one occasion it was calculated that there were as many as 5,000 spectators present. The Club unfortunately were beaten in the Shield competition and only succeeded in reaching the semi-final. New blood is evidently required, and the Secretary tells me he will be able to do so. The Club has suffered very much during the past year in the departure from the Colony of its President, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Captain McMurtrie, and also the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Ben Johnston. As you all know, Mr. Lockhart's loss is a loss that can hardly be made good. His position as President was unique in that he was one of the original founders of the Club in 1886 and since that time, I think, he had acted either as a playing member or as an officer-bearer all the years he remained in the Colony. It is necessary for us now to proceed to the election of officers—President, Rugby Captain, Association Captain, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary and six members of Committee. Before doing so, the Committee will endeavour to answer any questions which members may wish to ask with reference to the report and accounts.

There were no questions.

The Chairman then formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. A. B. Lowe seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Lowe afterwards proposed that Dr. Atkinson be elected President for the coming year. He was sure they could not get a better President, as Dr. Atkinson was always keenly interested in sport; it was only a few seasons ago that he had given up playing football, and he was still engaged in athletics in other ways, particularly in tennis. Dr. Atkinson was so well known to them all that it was unnecessary that he should say more. (Applause.)

Mr. W. W. Clarke seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman—I can only say I will do the best I can to do my duty as President. (Applause.)

Mr. E. R. Hallifax moved that Mr. W. W. Clarke be elected Captain of the Rugby Fifteen. Mr. E. M. Knox seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. A. B. Lowe moved that J. W. C. Bonnar be elected Captain of the Association XI. He would make the best Captain they could get. He was right in the centre of the field, had plenty of experience in the game, and could carry on the Club as well as, if not much better than, anybody else. (Applause.)

Mr. C. T. Kew seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Secretary proposed that H. C. Sandford be appointed Hon. Treasurer. He was unfortunately away at present and it was not quite certain that he would be willing to act. It was rather a thankless task. Mr. Ben Johnston, however, had told him he thought Mr. Sandford might not be unwilling if he would be asked him on his return to the Colony.

Mr. W. W. Clarke seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Chairman—I presume the Hon. Secretary will be re-elected. (Applause.) I do not know how the Club would get on without Mr. Browne, and I think it is not necessary to formally propose and second his re-appointment. (Applause.)

Mr. Browne—I have very much pleasure in carrying on the duties for another year. (Applause.)

The Chairman stated that the next business was the election of six members of Committee. Messrs. H. W. Slade, A. C. J. Stevens, R. K. W. Russell were away; the remaining members, Messrs. Lowe, Howard, Kew and Goldring were willing to stand again. Other names of candidates which had been mentioned were those of G. B. Macdonald, R. A. W. G. Worcester, E. R. Hallifax, H. W. Looker, U. H. P. Hay and E. D. C. Wolfe.

The meeting proceeded to ballot for the election of six members. While the voting was in progress the Chairman presumes the Hon. Secretary will be re-elected. (Applause.) I do not know how the Club would get on without Mr. Browne, and I think it is not necessary to formally propose and second his re-appointment. (Applause.)

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and that only a few bamboo sticks remained. He thought the stand practically paid for itself. Last year the sum of \$117 was obtained from admissions to the stand to view the matches. He was informed that a new stand would cost \$130. Mr. CLARKE thought they should certainly rebuild the stand. There was a number of ladies who always attended the matches, and if they had no place where they could sit and view the games they possibly would not come at all. Then there were other people who wanted some shade when attending as spectators. The stand would not cost much to erect. It was put up two years ago, and if it yielded \$117 last year, which meant \$234 in two years, and only cost \$130, it would certainly pay, besides being a convenience to members and their friends. (Applause.)

The proposal to re-build the stand was carried.

The Chairman further intimated that the Six-a-side competitions would begin next Wednesday. There was a proposal this year to enlarge the goals, as it was so difficult with the small goal-posts to score points. He thought that suggestion might also apply to the Shield matches, judging by the results of last year's games. (Laughter.) There would be Second XI matches the same as last year in order to bring out as far as possible any new blood that there was. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CLARKE proposed that the Rugby section should have the use of the field on alternate Saturdays with the Association section, instead of, as formerly, playing on week-days or on odd Saturdays when it suited the convenience of the Association XI.

The Chairman thought that was a matter that might properly be referred to the new Committee. The meeting could hardly deal with it just then.

The matter was accordingly referred to the Committee for consideration.

The ballot having been concluded.

The Chairman intimated the result as follows:—Howard 17; Hallifax, 15; Goldring, 15; Macdonald, 12. As Lowe, Kew and Wolfe had 10 votes each, there would require to be a re-vote among those three.

Mr. HALLIFAX settled the matter by stating that he would not be able to attend any Committee meetings owing to his duties in the New Territory and asking leave to withdraw his name. He hoped, he said, to be able to attend the matches.

The other six were accordingly declared elected.

On the motion of the Hon. Secretary, a vote of thanks was awarded Dr. Atkinson for presiding, and the proceedings ended.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

A Times correspondent writes as follows on the above subject:—

The question of Chinese immigration—where, when, and how it should be encouraged, where it should be permitted, where and how prohibited—is a problem of urgent and increasing importance, the satisfactory solution of which affects the welfare of an ever widening area within and without the confines of the British Empire. Most of the countries which form the immediate lifeline of the Pacific, and many of the islands which lie upon the broad horizon of that ocean, are intimately concerned with this matter as regards both their present and their future development and prosperity. The question is one, moreover, which excites the strongest feelings, almost amounting to fanaticism, in those regions affected by it in which a resident white population belonging to the working classes is found, and some of the late and recent speeches on the subject of the immigration of yellow labour into South Africa and the attempt to give effect to the idea in which some influential mining houses of Johannesburg are engaged introduce a new element into the problem.

The Chinese immigrant is to be viewed from a variety of standpoints, according to the circumstances of the country into which his incursions are made. On the north-western littoral of America and in the States of the Australian Commonwealth he is, as is well known, *Anathema Maranatha* to the vast majority of the white population. In the British tropics of the Straits Settlements and in the Federated Malay States on the neighbouring mainland he is the life blood of the entire community, essential alike to the Government, whose revenue is supplied by him; to the capitalists, whose mines and plantations are developed by his toil; and to the merchant, whom he serves at once as customer and middleman. The policy of the Colonial Administrations under the Union Jack in this quarter of the world is adverse from the practice of compelling the indolent native population to undertake their fair share of the labour which they detest and despise, and since destitution is unknown among them—a *minim* of grudging toil sufficing to supply their simple wants—they are suffered to be as idle as they will. There is work to be done, however, and somebody must be found to do it; and hitherto the yellow man has held the field successfully, nay, triumphantly, against all comers, the Tamil immigrants from Southern India having failed ignominiously to hold their own against the sturdier and more persistent race. Accordingly, the value of the Chinese immigrant has been fully admitted, and the equality of all the solvent members of mankind being something more than a magnificent theory in British possessions abroad, the yellow settler speedily became a full-blown British subject, and is granted all the privileges of citizenship. In the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements and in the State Councils of the Malay States the Chinese are represented by men of their own blood; the interests of the poorer portion of their community are especially safeguarded by Government officers acquainted with their language, who are detailed for that purpose; the wealthy Chinese merchants and mine-owners are as completely unfettered by harassing restrictions as are their English, Scotch, or German competitors in the same sphere of enterprise. As a consequence the Chinese pour into the colony and protectorate in a continuous stream, and the cynical are apt to point the finger of scorn at a system which they declare, administrators a British Crown colony primarily for the benefit of the yellow intruders. It is a fact altogether beyond dispute that here the best of everything—houses, lands, equities, honours—is the property of the successful Chinaman, and the casual victor, as he ploughs along in the rut of Singapore, is followed by the sight of gross, silk-clad Celestials jostling magnificently in their open carriages. But the answer to his indignant protest is to be found in the fact that the Chinaman has earned all that he enjoys in the open field of competition, that he has only his own energy and wit to thank for the wealth which he makes a somewhat ostentatious display, and that he has contributed materially to the prosperity and richness of a community which, lacking his aid, would have continued to be what it was in the days when it was governed from Calcutta—one of the Empire's starvelings and spendthrifts.

The converse of this picture is to be seen in the Dutch colonies in the Malay Archipelago, for here the immigration of the Chinese is very

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carefully restricted, and those who have penetrated the barriers are confined to certain districts of the country, are only permitted to live in a few well-defined quarters of the towns, and are not allowed to offend the honour proper of the white man by making use of handsome carriages, or by flaunting their wealth in the faces of serious natives. These things are doubtless rendered necessary in order to prop the system which prevails in the Dutch colonies, for Holland has no sympathy with the slothful inertia, characteristic of the Malay races, which is allowed to continue unchecked in the Dutch possessions. The Dutch require the native to work, and, moreover, expect him forcing him to do so, and, though the quality of his labour is never up to the standard of the Chinese coolie, it suffices, and is rendered cheap to the European by certain cunningly-framed laws which have been devised to that end. That this system should not commend itself to an ease-loving brown population is natural enough, and it may be questioned whether Holland does not lose more in the animosity which it excites than she gains in material wealth by its adoption.

In the Philippines—another land in which a Malay people are found living in subjection to a white government—the question of Chinese immigration has already become a burning topic of dispute, but the Americans have imported their prejudices as well as their armies, and all present indications seem to point to a policy of rigid exclusion of the yellow alien from the newly acquired possessions. This, in the opinion of those who are best acquainted with the race to which the Filipinos belong, will, if adhered to, prove a fatal error of judgment. In the Philippines, as in British Malaya, it will be found, when peace is finally restored, that there is work to be done—work which is essential to the development of the country and the welfare of the community at large. Therefore some one must be discovered at once capable and willing to undertake it. I say "willing," advisedly, because American soldiers and institutions, like those which prevail among ourselves, make impossible in the Philippines such a system as that which subsists in Dutch Malaya. The Americans cannot follow in the footsteps of the Dutch by compelling the lazy brown man to work, no matter how heartily he hates the very name of toil; yet except under the good of absolute compulsion, no native of the Malay stock will take upon himself a greater burden of labour than may be necessary for the satisfaction of his own momentary wants. It must be remembered in this connection that the Americans have in the Philippines far less promising material upon which to work than either the English or the Dutch have had in their Malayan possessions. The Malays of the Peninsula were practically independent until some 30 years ago, and retained such qualities as their race can boast unimpaired by contact with Europeans until that time. The Dutch have been in full possession of most of their colonies in the Archipelago for more than a century, and though the condition of the race subject to them is not such as to excite the enthusiasm of an Englishman, the people of the islands have undoubtedly undergone something in the nature of a hardening process during their long intercourse with, and administration by, the tough stubborn children of the Netherlands. The natives of the Philippines on the other hand, have been subjected to Spanish yoke since early as 1565, have been for the best part of three centuries under the sway of a decadent Latin people, itself in its later phases one of the most indolent and inert of European races. The effect of Spanish influence upon the soft Malayan character of the Filipinos has been very marked, and it has intensified those very failings which make the people of the brown man a despair of his future. Therefore, I maintain, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Filipinos, as a race, possess today the ability to work with any degree of steadfastness, even if they were to be forced to do so by some system analogous to that devised by the Dutch colonists, and since they are sprung from a Malay stock, their unwillingness to toil, if that may by any contrivance be avoided, does not need to be insisted upon. Accordingly, in considering the labour supply of the Philippines, the Filipinos must be excluded from the calculation, and, as the prosperity and development of such a country as America's new possessions, depend mainly upon an ample, cheap, and steady stream of coolies, upon which capital can draw at need, the United States is in the unpleasant position of having to decide either to postpone indefinitely the material welfare of the islands, or smother prejudice and permit the influx of the Chinese to which so many theistic, more versed in home than in Asiatic problems, are fiercely opposed.

One of the favourite cries of the excellent publicists and philanthropists after referred to is "The Philippines for the Filipino!" and a theory which finds great favour with many politicians in the United States is that by the sovereign remedy of education, the natives of the new colonies will shortly be transformed into white men, in all save colour and will therefore take their place as full-blown American citizens. As regards the first part of the theory—viz., that the Filipinos should be kept sacred for the use of the natives, the answer is that there is room for all; that the wants of the Filipino are not extravagant, and that he can supply them without overtaxing his energies, which is the one thing he really needs. To those who object that the incursion of large numbers of Chinese would result in the gradual disappearance of the Filipinos, it may be replied that the

Malays show no signs of dying out in the British possessions, though they do not multiply at any alarming rate, and, further, that no artificial process can serve to shore up a people doomed to extinction. Such things are governed by an inexorable law of nature, the operation of which may seem cruel, and may excite our human sympathies for its victims, but a law, none the less, against which the strategy of politicians cannot in the end prevail. For what we will, the unfit will perish, and the fitter will thrive and multiply. The hope that education will work miracles transforming the Filipino into an American, is based upon a radical misunderstanding of the mental and especially the Malay character. The colour of the Filipino's skin is not more unlike that of his white brother than is the whole cast in which nature has moulded him. It is not a difference in degree, which might prove susceptible to amelioration, but difference in kind, which is beyond the reach of any human agency. Those who are acquainted with the Malay race, with its character, genius, limitations, and good and bad qualities, those who had most to love and most to admire in the Malay, are still compelled to admit that the Malay has not in him any of the elements which make his transformation into a European, no matter in what length of time or by the aid of what system of training, anything but the veriest dream of the arm-chair philanthropist. Sooner or later the Americans will be obliged, however reluctantly, to recognise this truth; and they must then decide whether they will suffer the Filipino to go his own way, and die out in peaceful indolence, if that be the decree of nature, or whether they will persevere in a course foredoomed to failure, which can only irritate the native population, and will never lead to the development of the Philippines. It is always sad to have to relegate a pretty theory to the lumber-room sacred to things impractical, but there is no room for doubt that at the present time the United States is embarked upon a hopeless enterprise, and that the ultimate salvation of the Philippines is to be sought not in a futile attempt to revolutionise the nature of its inhabitants, but in supplying the qualities they lack by permitting the immigration of the industrious and thrifty Chinese.

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Hongkong, 24th September, 1902. [2568]

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Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [2567]

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Hongkong, 24th September, 1902. [2563]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 523, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREE-MASSONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st OCTOBER, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [2564]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held on FRIDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, in the CHAMBER ROOM, CITY HALL, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to take the place in the Legislative Council of the Hon. R. Sheehan, whose term of Office expired on the 24th instant.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [2562]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock Noon, on THURSDAY, the 23rd proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1902. [2561]

GYMKHANA.

THE following is the Programme of a Gymkhana to be held at the HAPPY VALLEY RACING COURSE, on SATURDAY, the 14th OCTOBER, 1902, commencing at 3 p.m.:

1. One Mile Flat Race. Open. Limit 14 lbs. 3 in.

2. Polo Pony Race. Open. Limit 14 lbs. 3 in.

3. Jumping Competition. Open. Limit 14 lbs. 3 in.

4. Tent Pegging.

5. Final Heat. Polo Pony Race (if necessary).

6. Steeplechase. Open. Limit 14 lbs. 3 in.

7. Continues Race.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [2569]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1902, at 2.30 p.m., at "Westleigh," No. 9, Upper Richmond Road, The Works of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Particulars in Catalogues);

Also

A COTTAGE PIANO in good Condition.

A CROQUET SET.

A QUANTITY of POTS and PLANTS.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

On view from Monday, the 22nd September.

G. O. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [2571]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will be ready to morrow, and will contain:—

Leading Article:—

The New Treaty and the Missionary Question.

An Illegal Opium Farm.

The C. P. E. and Steamship Services.

Unruly Elected Coolies.

The Siamese Question.

The Health of Hongkong.

The Press Censorship at Macao.

The King Edward Hotel Licence.

An Extraordinary Case.

Siamese Affairs.

The Chuchou Murders.

Hongkong and Wampoa Dock Co.

Northern Notes.

Manchuria.

Correspondence.

Robinson Piano Co.

Douglas Steamship Co.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.

Hongkong Yacht Club.

Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Hongkong Chess Club.

Hongkong and Port News.

Subscription, \$2 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, \$2.

Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each.

or \$1 for three copies, Cash.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1902.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR NAGASAKI (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"PIONEER"

Captain Kauter, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 28th inst.

For Particulars, apply to—

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO., Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [2565]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING"

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [2570]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENHARRY"

Captain Holman, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW, General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [2565]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"HITACHI MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-morrow, 25th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 1st October will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 4th October, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1902. [2566]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TODAY (FRIDAY), the 26th SEPTEMBER, 1902, at 3 p.m., at his

SALE ROOMS, Muddell Street, the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

known as Sub-section No. 1 of Section A of INLAND LOT 706; Area 7,444 square feet.

The property is situated between Conduit and Robinson Roads, abutting on the South and West on Conduit Road, on the North on Remaining Portion of Inland Lot 706 and on the East on Remaining Portion of Section A of Inland Lot 706.

For further Particulars, apply to

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1902. [2433]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 27th SEPTEMBER, 1902, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Victoria View, Kowloon, the residence of Captain MERRILL (Superintendent of the North German Lloyd).

THE WHOLE of his

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY COVERED EASY CHAIRS, CONSOLE TABLE, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED MIRRORS, BLACKWOOD MUSIC STAND, STOOLS, TEA COY and CHAIR, &c., &c.

TEAK SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRROR, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, CHIFFONNIER, RATTAN CHAIRS and TABLES, DINNER SETS, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHESTS OF DRAWERS, WRITING TABLE, IRON GARDEN SETS, IRON SAFE, RICKSHA, SEWING MACHINE, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c.

BATHROOM and PANTRY REQUISITES, &c., &c.

Also

1 COTTAGE PIANO, by Stein.

On view from Friday, the 26th September. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. [2526]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MARINE LOTS Nos. 2 SECTION A' AND M. L. 2A.

THE above fine block of buildings abutting on that portion of Ice House Lane between Queen's Road Central and Des Vaux Road Central and comprising a block of offices at each end with spacious Godowns in the middle, will be put up for Sale by Public Auction in one lot, on TUESDAY, October the 14th next.

Further Particulars will appear in due course.

DEACON & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Vendor.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1902. [2491]

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

JUST LANDED A NEW STOCK OF

BLAYS and KYNOCHE SPORTING CARTRIDGES and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT.

20 BORE CARTRIDGES

10 " "

12 " "

10 " "

8 " "

Wm. SCHNIDT & CO., Gunsmiths.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901. [715]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 27th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1902. [2424]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 9th OCTOBER, 1902, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Account for the year 1901, and for the declaration of Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED from the 25th September to the 9th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [2513]

INSURANCES

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF DRESDEN.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS.

ROTH, JACOB & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2527]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1892. [25]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May 1895. [27]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [118]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Security ... \$25,719

Total Losses Paid ... \$6,769,240

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [127]

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS EXCEEDED TEN MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS against FIRE, at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1902. [2376]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON.

FOUNDED 1710.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [2]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1901, £15,722,693.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £3,000,000 0 0

Subscribed Capital ... 2,750,000 0 0

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 287,500 0 0

II. FUND ... 2,685,148 5 2

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1796]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [29]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

THE Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [125]

"L'URBAINE"

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd. (Established 1833).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

F. LEMAIRE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [473]

TO LET.

NOS. 18, 19, and 20, BELILIOS TERRACE.

Also

"THE EYRE," Full, FURNISHED.

For Particulars, apply to—

FURNER & CO., Hongkong, 27th August, 1902. [2461]

TO LET.

SECOND FLOORS of

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING
DAILY PRESS OFFICE
 The only office in China having European
 binding machines. Equal to Home Work
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN
A. CHEE & CO., ESTABLISHED 1859
 Furniture, Carpets, Bedsteads, Depots for
 Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories,
 17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS
 Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
 Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
 at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hilo.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMFAY, JAPANESE ARTIST
 Bromides and Crayon Enlargements and
 also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
 Views of China and Manila. Work
 done for Amateurs, No. 8a, Queen's
 Road Central.

PRINTING

DAILY PRESS OFFICE
 Proofs read by Englishmen.
STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
 Navy Contractors, Shipbuilders, Sail-
 makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
 Trays Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

GISMAROK & CO.
 Navy Contractors, Ship Chandeliers,
 Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
 makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
 Yachts in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.
 Shipbuilders, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
 Coal Merchants, Hardware Engineer,
 Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
 144, Des Vaux Road.

MOORE & SEIMUND
 43 and 45, Des Vaux Road. Shipbuilders,
 Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents
 and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
 for Shipowners' Commission (Grey-
 bound Brand) and Blundell
 & Co.'s Commission.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.
 10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
 Watches and Clocks by competent
 European experts at moderate rates.

BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES.
 OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.
**ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING
 ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.**



This Beer is brewed of best Pilsener Hops and
 finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to
 contain chemicals in any form.
 The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and
 will mature age in any condition in any
 climate. Beautifully bright, seductively spark-
 ling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
 Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [203]

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

IN
CHINA AND JAPAN
FOR 1902.
WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.

70 PAGES, BOUND IN CLOTH AND
 LETTERED \$1.

On Sale at
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Hongkong
 Shanghai and Yokohama;
Messrs. W. H. BARNES & Co., Hongkong and
 Shanghai;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Foochow;
The "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong;
 and at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street.
 Hongkong, 25th September, 1901. [20]

M. E. CHADWICK, K.E.W.
DENTAL SURGEON.
 No. 23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
 Office Hours: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1902. [2458]

S. L. T. T. G.
SURGEON DENTIST.
 No. 10, DAQUILL STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
 Hongkong, 12th September, 1902. [2525]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY
 Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
 23, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 25th March, 1902. [2383]

G. MACA & CO., Importers and Exporters
 of Foreign and Colonial Produce, 23, Des
 Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong. Have
 received the following consignment of
 choice, carefully selected, and of fine
 quality, a large variety of fine Pictorial
 Post Cards, from the following
 countries:—Hongkong, Macao, Canton,
 Chinese Customs, Views, &c. in Photo-
 type and Colotype. Assortment of Postage
 Stamp Albums, Japan, Japan, Taiwan, and
 other countries. Prices to suit all
 customers. Correspondence invited. Foreign
 orders promptly attended to. Cash with order
 or 1st class reference. [1937]

CHESS NOTES.

BY K. T. Z.

The second cable game against Singapore has
 reluctantly been abandoned by the Hongkong
 players as a draw, and as Singapore won the
 first game this gives our Southern neighbours
 the match. The Singapore representatives
 played well and are to be congratulated on
 their victory. The Hongkong players suffered
 from dwindling numbers, owing to departures
 from the Colony, business calls, and sickness,
 so that only three of the original match
 committee were left at the end. We do not,
 however, mention this as an excuse for Hong-
 kong's defeat, but merely to record a fact. The
 full score of the second game is given below.

We must not omit to mention that the
 moves in the two games were transmitted by
 the Telegraph Company without a single hitch
 or error, though in numerical code. The Club's
 best thanks are due to them.

The termination of the cable match concludes
 an exceptionally busy season of the Hongkong
 Chess Club. The new season commences next
 month, when it is hoped that chess-players in
 the Colony who are not already members will
 join. Mr. H. E. Pollock's expected return next
 week will greatly strengthen the Club.

The prize-winners at the Hanover Chess
 Tournament, which ended on the 11th ult., were:
 —Janowsky, first prize, 13½ points; Pillsbury,
 second, 12 points; Atkins, third, 11½ points;
 Mieses, fourth, 11 points; Napier, fifth, and Wolf,
 sixth, tie, 10 points; Tschigorin, seventh, 9 points;
 Olland, eighth, 8½ points. The unsuccessful
 competitors scored as follows:—Marshall and
 Swiderski, 8; Gottlieb and Lewis, 7½; Cohn,
 7; Bakkeblom and Suchting, 6½; Gausberg, 6;
 Mason, 5½; Popiel, 5. It is a remarkable fact
 that Mason alone beat Janowsky and Pillsbury
 was one of the two who beat Atkins. Certain
 critics urge the exclusion of players known to
 have no chance of the prizes, on the ground
 that their presence only leads to a few "stuffy"
 defeats for the leaders. But it must be
 admitted, for instance, that Mason's game
 against Janowsky was marked by a very fine
 ending, and the outsiders rise occasionally to
 great heights now and then. The admission
 of the new players was abundantly justified at
 Hanover. The writer on chess in the Times
 comments:—Among these [new play] our
 own countryman, Mr. H. E. Atkins, is specially
 distinguished by his taking third place in this
 his first contest with the masters. Lewis was
 in fact, the only failure among the new men,
 and the experiment of admitting less-known
 players is pretty sure to be repeated with
 success. Men who have tried again and again
 and always with one result—failure—should be
 rightly excluded, no matter what their rank or
 pretensions.

M. D. Janowski, who comes out first at
 Hanover, though a Frenchman by residence, is a
 Russian by birth, and his age is about 35. He
 is a genuine chess enthusiast, with a most
 attractive style. He has done many good
 things, notably winning first prize at Monte
 Carlo in 1901, and being third in the big tour-
 nament there in March last, scoring 14 to
 Maroczy's 14½ and Pillsbury's 14½.

The following shows the openings adopted at
 Hanover and the number of times each was
 played:—

Queen's Pawn	43	Vienne	3
Ruy Lopez	29	Irregular	3
Giucio Pieno	14	Danish Gambit	3
Four Knights	7	Centre Gambit	3
Two Knights	7	King's Gambit	1
French Defence	13	Fish's Gambit	2
Sicilian Defence	10	Falkbeer Gambit	1
Petroff Defence	9		

The Queen's Pawn game, including the
 Queen's Gambit, is therefore easily first. It
 was adopted in every round, and on two days in
 five of the nine games going. The Ruy Lopez,
 as usual, comes next; and although the Giucio
 Pieno, the Sicilian and the French, &c., make
 some little show, they are really nowhere in
 comparison. The Queen's Pawn and Ruy
 Lopez together account for half of the 153
 games played. Gambits, all told, were only
 played ten times in the contest.

Had the Hanover contest been limited to the
 8 prize-winners, the order, according to their
 scores in the actual competition, would be:—
 Janowsky, 6; Napier, 4½; Pillsbury, 4; Atkins
 and Tschigorin, 3½; Mieses and Wolf, 2½;
 Olland 1½. The young American Napier has a
 wonderful score in this limited field.

Herr E. Lasker has not by any means retired
 from chess. He is expected to make a starting
 tour in America about October. His brother,
 Dr. H. Lasker, returns to Germany, the climate
 of the United States being against him.

Lieut. E. G. Spencer Churchill (who was in
 1895 and three succeeding years in the Oxford
 University Chess team) has invented a
 gambit. It was tried in European &c. Colonials
 at Cape Town, and went:—1. P-K 4, P-K 4;
 2. P-K 4, P-K 4; 3. K-K 3, P-K 3; 4. P-K 4;
 5. Q-K 3, Q-K 3; 6. P-K 3, P-K 3; 7. K-K 3;
 8. K-K 3, Q-K 3; 9. P-K 3, Q-K 3; 10.
 K-K 3.

The following is the cable game:—

White	Black	White	Black
(Hongkong)	(Singapore)	(Hongkong)	(Singapore)
1. P-K 4	1. P-K 4	27. P-K 6	Q-K 3
2. K-K 3	Q-K 3	28. Q-K 3	K-K 3
3. P-K 4	K-K 3	29. P-K 4	K-K 3
4. Castles	B-K 4	30. B-K 4	Q-K 3
5. Kt-P	Kt-K 3	31. Q-K 4	Q-K 3
6. P-Q 4	Q-K 2	32. P-Q 3	Q-K 3
7. P-Q 4	Q-K 2	33. K-K 3	P-K 3
8. Kt-B 3	Castles	34. Kt-K 3	P-K 3
9. B-K 2	Q-K 2	35. B-K 2	P-K 3
10. P-K 4	Kt-K 3	36. B-K 2	P-K 3
11. P-K 4	Kt-K 3	37. B-K 2	P-K 3
12. K-K 3	Q-K 2	38. Q-K 3	Q-K 3
13. B-K 3	P-K 4	39. Kt-K 3	Q-K 3
14. B-K 3	P-K 4	40. Kt-K 3	Q-K 3
15. Q-K 3	Kt-K 3	41. Kt-K 3	Q-K 3
16. B-K 3	P-K 4	42. Kt-K 3	Q-K 3
17. Kt-K 3	P-K 4	43. B-K 3	P-K 3
18. B-K 3	P-K 4	44. Kt-K 3	P-K 3
19. P-K 4	P-K 4	45. Kt-K 3	P-K 3
20. Kt-K 3	P-K 4	46. Kt-K 3	P-K 3
21. B-K 3	Kt-K 3	47. Kt-K 3	P-K 3
22. Kt-K 3	Kt-K 3	48. B-K 3	P-K 3
23. P-K 4	Kt-K 3	49. B-K 3	P-K 3
24. Kt-K 3	P-K 4	50. B-K 3	P-K 3
25. Kt-K 3	P-K 4	51. B-K 3	P-K 3
26. Q-K 3	Kt-K 3	52. P-K 4	P-K 3

The fact that certain substances adhere so
 tenaciously to glass that on being detached they
 tear away scales was observed long ago by Prof.
 Calletot. For etching the glass he applies two
 coats of this glue, and after twenty-four hours
 places the article on a kitchen range for a few
 hours at a temperature not greater than 105
 deg. F. The glue will detach itself with
 numerous flakes of glass. The designs may be
 varied by adding various salts to the glue, and
 he gets his best results from glue with a little
 alum.

Replying to the more or less popular theory
 that comets are simply swarms of meteoric
 stones, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical
 Society recalls the brilliancy—almost increased
 of—Arcturus as it was seen in 1858 through
 thousands of miles of the very nucleus of
 Donati's Comet. The mist from a frog-pond
 would have blotted out the star altogether.

A nickel steel that is rustless and practically
 without expansion on heating is claimed by Dr.

(a) This defense is attributed to August 1st
 was tried in the Singapore Club's championship
 last year, which no doubt accounts for its
 adoption in the present game. Its combination
 with Q-K 2 soon gives Black a very
 cramped position.

(b) For Black three-threes Kt 4, P.

(c) This invites White's ensuing attack.

(d) Inconclusive. Q-K 3 is best, followed
 perhaps by P-K 4 when occasion offers.
 White loses valuable time by the many moves
 of his K B.

(e) P-Q Kt 4 is worth consideration now,
 that the Q's move has been delayed.

(f) If now 16. Kt 4, P, then 17 Q-R-B, Kt-Q 5;
 18. B-D 3, Kt-K 3; 19. B-K 3, and White's attack is irresistible.

(g) Getting rid, by the ensuing capture, of
 a piece most valuable to White.

(h) White has temporarily won a pawn, but
 his attack is no longer effective. In fact but
 for the response offered by his 27th and 29th
 moves he would be unable to hold his own.

(i) White cannot save his remaining pawn on
 the Queen's side.

(j) Black here offered a draw, which was
 declined.

(k) B-B 3 is also playable.

(l) White in turn offered a draw, which
 Black after four more moves accepted.

(m) White's Bishop cannot touch the Black
 pawns and Black cannot advance to the
 assistance of his Q-side pawns without White
 breaking through on the K side.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

AN UNIQUE PLANT—PERSISTENCE IN LIFE-
 SAVING—SCIENCE IN ART—COLOUR-MAKING
 MICHON—STORING BY CLUE—WHAT ARE
 COMETS?—INSECT-REPELLING CLOTHING
 —LONG TAILS—A MYSTERIOUS HISTORICAL
 MAMMAL FOUND.

A horticulturist mentions a plant of the
 primrose family, *Primula Obconica*, as the
 only one that can be had in flower all the year
 round. A large pot of this plant has flowered
 continuously for five years. The flowers are
 abundant, and were originally of a pale lilac,
 but have been recently improved not only in
 size but in variety of colour, white and many
 shades of blue and pink to deep rose being now
 obtainable. The cut flowers are pleasing for
 house decoration, while keeping fresh a long
 time in water. The plant thrives out of doors
 in summer, but requires hot-house protection in
 winter. The one objectionable quality is that
 both flowers and leaves poison the skin of some
 individuals.

The conviction is deepening that seaside
 and other water resorts should have better signs
 for resuscitating drowned persons. In the ex-
 periments of Dr. Laborde, of Paris, a vigorous
 dog was chloroformed until respiration ceased,
 when traction of the tongue for fifteen minutes
 revived the animal; but on another trial until
 complete asphyxiation occurred, the tongue
 traction, purposely delayed five minutes, had
 no perceptible effect at the end of two hours.
 Yet another half-hour brought signs of life,
 complete recovery following. To ensure persistence
 in life-saving efforts, Dr. Laborde has
 improved his automatic apparatus, an electric
 motor serving to give continuous traction of the
 tongue for three hours.

A trouble of the artist is the tendency of paints
 to mix or run together. This is especially
 annoying in portrait-painting, on account of the
 delay for cleaning oil from palette and brushes,
 and has led to the limited use of the pastel.
 Work with the latter, however, lacks durability.
 By his plan of forming oil colours into crayon-
 like sticks, M. J. J. Raffaelli, the French gen-
 eral, claims to have secured both durability
 and freedom from inconvenience, and to have
 effected a genuine revolution.

Colours are an interesting feature of bacteria to
 which M. Henri Conpin has been giving special
 attention. Many of the bacteria produce colour-
 ing matter, and most of these are themselves
 coloured, the pigment being within the or an-
 imal, but there are colourless microbes like the green-
 staining *Bacillus puerorum*—that spread colour
 into the surrounding medium. The colours are
 produced in light or darkness, oxygen being
 necessary and heat unfavourable. The best
 known of the colour-forming bacilli is *Bacillus
 prodigiosus*, whose beautiful red colonies often
 appear on food-stuffs, like bread, and form the
 spots of "blood" once supposed to be of mir-
 aculous origin. Also familiar is the *Bacillus
 cyanus*, giving the peculiar appearance to
 wells and conduits is noteworthy for its
 production under usual conditions of blue,
 violet, red, green, yellow, and various spectral
 shades, and, on solid media, of a beautiful indigo
 blue. The purple bacteria differ from others
 in causing the phenomena of assimilation, and
 they are all sensitive to light.

The fact that certain substances adhere so
 tenaciously to glass that on being detached they
 tear away scales was observed long ago by Prof.
 Calletot. For etching the glass he applies two
 coats of this glue, and after twenty-four hours
 places the article on a kitchen range for a few
 hours at a temperature not greater than 105
 deg. F. The glue will detach itself with
 numerous flakes of glass. The designs may be
 varied by adding various salts to the glue, and
 he gets his best results from glue with a little
 alum.

Replying to the more or less popular theory
 that comets are simply swarms of meteoric
 stones, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical
 Society recalls the brilliancy—almost increased
 of—Arcturus as it was seen in 1858 through
 thousands of miles of the very nucleus of
 Donati's Comet. The mist from a frog-pond
 would have blotted out the star altogether.

A nickel steel that is rustless and practically
 without expansion on heating is claimed by Dr.

William, of Dover, as a result of five years
 of experiment.

The colour of the clothing taken for the
 summer vacation is likely to become of im-
 portance in securing protection against insects.
 Colours prove to have a decided influence on
 mosquitoes, at any rate, and in the experiments
 made a person dressed in white flannel was
 unmolested, while another in dark grey was
 quickly attacked. Dark blue was most attrac-
 tive. The number of mosquitoes entering boxes
 lined with other colours diminished in this order:
 —Dark red, brown, scarlet, black, slate-grey,
 olive-green, violet, leaf-green, blue, pearl-grey,
 pale green, light blue, ochre, white, and orange.
 None entered yellow-lined boxes. It is prob-
 able that other winged insects are similarly
 affected, and it is suggested that an attractive
 colour may be made to lure flies, etc., to destruc-
 tion, and that nets and screens to keep them off
 should be yellow.

The long-tailed fowls of Japan are confined to
 a region about Kochi. The breed is said to have
 been developed about a century ago through the
 competition for a wealthy prince's yearly prize
 for the longest feather, and the secret of breed-
 ing is now known only to a few old fowls.
 Selection is the sole agent, no means of in-
 creasing feather growth artificially being known.
 The long tail-feathers usually number about 15
 or 16, and those of a fowl lately acquired by
 the American Museum of Natural History
 measure nearly 12 feet.

The Okapi, the strange animal a short time
 ago discovered in Central Africa by Sir Harry
 Johnston, is now thought to have been known
 to the ancient Egyptians. The old monuments
 show a so-called "animal of Set," a desert quad-
 ruped variously supposed to have been a fox,
 a quack rat, a dog, a camel, and even a fabulous
 animal. A study of the pictures convinces
 Prof. Wiedemann that this creature was the
 okapi, which early hunters exterminated in
 Egypt.

Radium, the new metal of Prof. Marie Curie
 of Berlin, forms the thousandth part of radio-
 active bismuth from uranium ore. It is separated
 by electrolytic process. Its rays differ from
 those of radium in being absorbed by paper as
 well as by glass.

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OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LD.

FROM		OUTWARDS.	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW	and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	On 1st October.
GLASGOW	and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 10th October.
GLASGOW	and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 16th October.
GLASGOW	and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 24th October.
GLASGOW	and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 30th October.

FROM	HOMEWARDS.	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"DIOMED"	On 30th September.	
LONDON	"NESTOR"	On 14th October.	
LONDON	"ACHILLES"	On 28th October.	
LONDON	"MENELAUS"	On 11th November.	
LONDON	"AGAMEMNON"	On 25th November.	
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"MACHAON"	On 20th October.	

(Taking Cargo at London Rates)
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1902. [11]

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

FROM	OUTWARDS.	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.	"HYSON"	On 30th September.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"HYSON"	On 2nd October.

The S.S. "HYSON" left Singapore yesterday, the 25th inst., and is due here on the 30th inst.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [2402]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 27th Sept. at Noon
AMOI, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"NANCHANG"	On 27th September.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 29th September.
SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 30th September.
TIENTSIN	"HUPEH"	On 30th September.
KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	On 4th October.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
See Special Advertisement.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. [12]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TO	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSWI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th September.
SHANGHAI, AND CHIN KIANG	"KEELUNG MARU"	MONDAY, 29th September.
TAMSWI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 5th October.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"MAIDZU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 8th October.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.
All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.
Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamswi to land all passengers and cargo.
By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers from Shanghai.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1902. T. ABIMA, Manager. [15]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AFRICA, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "BENGAL."

Captain A. L. Valentini carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th September, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.
Silk and Valuable all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.
Passengers will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
HONGKONG, 18th September, 1902. [1]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, calling at TONGA, FIJI, LAU, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
The Steamship
"EASTERN,"
Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stevedore and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1902. [2389 1280]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Captain MacGregor, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 3rd inst.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [2421]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN S.S. LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE
FROM JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The following Steamers will be despatched as above, carrying Cargo at current rates:
"S.S. INDRAWADI" 30th Sept., 1902.
"S.S. INDRAWADI" 1st Oct., 1902.
For Freight and further information, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents, "Indra" Line, Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [2402]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Steamship
"GLEN,"
Captain Battersby, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 11th October.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
McGREGOR, BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1902. [2532]

STEAM FOR ODESSA.

THE New Russian Steamer
"KNIAZ GORTSCHAKOW,"
3,237 Tons Gross Register,
will be despatched for ODESSA via PORTS OF CALL on or about 15th October.
For Freight and further Particulars, apply to—
BRADLEY & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1902. [2454]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)
REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND MANILA.
The Company's well-known Steamship
"ROSETTA MARU,"
3,876 Tons,
Captain Tate, will be despatched for MANILA on
Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents,
Prince's Buildings, 106 House Street, Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [16]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Underigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in South Africa in connection with THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODD & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SALAZIE."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex s.s. *Memphis*, from Bordeaux, ex s.s. *Ville de Arras*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 9 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 29th September, at Noon, will be subject to sale and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 29th September, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 29th September, at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. [2]

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship
"SEGOWIA,"
Captain Fink, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TUESDAY, the 16th inst.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to sale.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1902. [2511]

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown, and/or landed at the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 29th inst.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1902. [2402]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown, and/or landed at the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 29th inst.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. [11]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
ADOLPH OBERG, Amr. barque, S. Amesbury, Standard Oil Co.
ALLAN, American ship, McKay—Standard Oil Co.
ASTOR, American ship, Dunham—Standard Oil Co.
KELAT, British ship, J. Hughes—Order. MANUEL LAGUANO, American ship, Nicholls—Standard Oil Co.

HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU, Jap. str., 3,535, Going, Sept. 18, Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Amigo, German str., 825, Baltien, Sept. 25, Johnson & Co.
Bonaventure, British str., 1,468, Webster, Sept. 21, Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Canton, British str., 1,110, Stalker, Sept. 21, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Catherine Apar, British str., 2,727, Belsion, Sept. 22, D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
Cheungchow, British str., 1,213, Frampton, Sept. 17, Chinese.
Chingtu, British str., 1,458, Brown, Sept. 25, Butterfield & Swire.
Chiyou, Chinese str., 1,211, Sleeman, Sept. 23, Chinese.
Chowda, German str., 1,055, Kohler, Sept. 19, Butterfield & Swire.
Chowlat, German str., 1,115, Textor, Sept. 23, Butterfield & Swire.
Daijin Maru, Jap. str., 890, Ogata, Sept. 24, Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Deutero, German str., 1,001, Frahm, Sept. 16, Siemens & Co.
Devanagere, Ger. str., 1,157, Kumpel, Sept. 25, Molchers & Co.
Dot, Norwegian str., 629, Haraldsen, Sept. 16, Chinese.
Fausang, British str., 1,410, Payne, Sept. 18, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hanyang, British str., 1,207, Jamieson, Sept. 17, Butterfield & Swire.
Hipsa, British str., 1,040, Selby, Sept. 17, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hitachi Maru, Jap. str., 3,870, Campbell, Sept. 24, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Holstein, German str., 985, Lorenzen, Sept. 18, Johnson & Co.
Hudson, British str., 2,376, Ross, Sept. 18, Standard Oil Co.
Hupel, British str., 1,295, Meathrel, Sept. 20, Butterfield & Swire.
Kailong, British str., 1,041, Pennefather, Sept. 23, Butterfield & Swire.
Kansu, British str., 1,142, Baddely, Sept. 22, Butterfield & Swire.
Karin, Swedish str., 677, Patterson, Sept. 24, Order.
Keelung Maru, Jap. str., 1,134, Sobajima, Sept. 24, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Koenigsberg, Ger. str., 3,135, Mayer, Sept. 20, Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
Kowloon, German str., 1,495, Stehr, Sept. 16, Siemens & Co.
Kutang, British str., 1,495, Crockett, Sept. 18, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
La Porte, British str., 1,392, Tu ner, Sept. 2, Order.
Mercedes, British str., 2,367, Cart r, Aug. 23, Admiralty.
Nanchang, Brit. str., 1,069, Finlayson, Sept. 21, Butterfield & Swire.
Omsang, British str., 1,787, Davies, Sept. 24, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Phra C. C. Kiao, German str., 1,012, Bohn, Sept. 21, Butterfield & Swire.
Sei Pontent, Dutch str., 933, Daus, Sept. 16, Carlowitz & Co.
Tschingow, German str., 939, Winkling, Sept. 21, Meyer & Co.
Taisang, British str., 1,544, Bradley, Sept. 23, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Taksang, British str., 980, Baker, Sept. 23, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., 2,560, Narasaki, Sept. 24, M. B. Kaisha.
Tyne, Norwegian str., 1,417, D. Nielsen, Sept. 24, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria, Swedish str., 989, Hellberg, Sept. 25, Chinese.
Yawata Maru, Jap. str., 2,366, Moses, Sept. 23, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Zafro, British str., 1,611, Fraser, Sept. 23, Sherman, Tomes & Co.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. S. E. Erskine, at Weihaiwei.
Allion, battleship, 12,550 tons, 16 guns, Capt. Thomas H. M. Jerrard, at Wonsung.
Algerine, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Comdr. Rowland Nugent, en route Hongkong.
Amphitrite, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 18,000 h.p., Capt. Charles Windham, C.V.O., at Hongkong.
Arcturion, cruiser, 4,300 tons, 10 guns, 5,000 h.p., Capt. J. Starling, Straits.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATIONS.

Admiral, French cruiser, 9,000 tons, Capt. Vial, at Vladivostok.
Alouette, French cruiser, 1,200 h.p., Capt. Guinter, at Vladivostok.
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THE WEATHER

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12 (100)	250	250	12 p. et. for half
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pressure area appears to exist still to the East of Formosa. This is probably filling up or moving towards Japan.

The Northern depression has moved NE. and lies in the extreme N. of the Sea of Japan.

An anticyclone of considerable intensity covers China and heavy NE. monsoon prevails along the coast and over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast: — Fresh N. winds; fair, usually.

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER, 25th Sept
 Barometer 9 A.M. — 29.95 Therm. 9 A.M. — Wet bulb 6

Barometer 4 P.M.	29.85	Therm. 4 P.M.	(See bulb)
Thermom. 9 A.M.	75	Therm. Maximum	86
Thermom. 3 P.M.	80	Therm. Minimum	over
Thermom. 4 P.M.	80	night	over

HONGKONG-REUMSTER			
	Previous day	On one day	On one day
	4 p.m.	6 p.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	30.08	30.06
Temperature	80	75	78
Humidity	90	90	90
Direction of wind	ENE	N	NSW
Force	4	4	4
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	—	0	0

Highest open air temperature on the 24th

Lowest open air temperature on the 24th

Hongkong Observatory, 24th September.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE					
From 26th September to the 2nd October.					
HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Month.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	
Y. r.	h. m.	f. in.	h. m.	f. in.	
Sat. 27	11 00	4 2	11 39	2 4	
Sun. 28	10 50	4 0	11 50	2 4	
Mon. 29	10 40	4 0	12 00	2 4	
Tues. 30	10 30	4 0	12 10	2 4	

12,500	\$10	\$10	Int. of 30 cent
12,500	\$10	\$10	Int. of 30 cent

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